

Interpretation can be universally defined as understanding speech and rewording that understanding in a different language. Theoretically, interpreting requires a faultless command of both the source and target languages, a deep insight of the subject matter and mastery of the correct methodology needed to carry out the interpreting process. In practice, of course, the situation is different. Many so-called theoretical problems of interpretation are merely practical issues borne of individual interpreters, e.g., inadequacies such as insufficient language or subject knowledge, poor interpreting working into a foreign language or the inability of theoreticians to sort out the lexical items instead of text segments, language learning exercises, etc. The correct parameters such as confusion between a language and a text, translation of Interpretive Theory of Translation, in fact, does not deal with the many practical aspects of translating. The Interpretive Theory is built upon four pillars: 1) command of the native language, 2) command of the source language, 3) command of relevant world and background knowledge, and 4) command of interpreting methodology. The first pillar is the command of one's native language. Everyone would agree that translators and interpreters must be able to use their mother tongue in all its nuances and subtleties. The second pillar, the command of the second language, is more difficult to assess precisely. The closed systems: phonological and grammatical, have to be mastered, while the limitless range of lexical items is subject to a lifelong and open-ended learning process. The same is true of both world and background knowledge, which are not static. Rather, they are the result of a continuous, dynamic process of acquisition. The fourth pillar is methodology. In this regard, the Interpretive Theory differs from most other theories as it posits that methodologically the process of translating requires an understanding of sense (language

meaning + cognitive complements) and a formulation of the translation on the basis of the synecdoche principle.